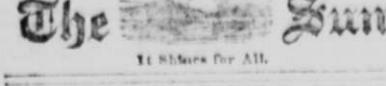


AMUSEMENTS.

STUDIO'S GARDEN—Offenbach's Opera Bouffe, Barber. **ENTERTAINERS**—Five Fly. Leading character by **Lotta**. **NEW YORK THEATRE**—Aug. 21—First Play. **COMPANY**, new scenery, &c. **MATINEE** on Saturday at 2 P.M. **BOWERY THEATRE**—Two Pieces. **The Bishop** and **Butter Tropes**.



11 Shillings for All.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

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The First Elections.

Before the great election of November, elections for State officers and members of Congress will be held in the States of Vermont, California, Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. These elections are of unusual importance, as indicating what will be the decision of the nation in November.

The first of these elections occurs in VERNON on Tuesday, Sept. 1. Nobody questions that this State will go Republican, as it always has done. Judging by the last three years, the majority will be from 18,000 to 23,000. No Democrat is rash enough to fancy his party has any chance there.

Next is CALIFORNIA, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, the next day after Vermont. Last year the Democrats carried the State by 9,500 majority, although it gave Mr. Lincoln a majority of 18,000 in 1864. We know no reason for supposing that the Republicans will now regain their loss. We presume that the Democrats will hold their own there; perhaps they may even gain something.

Maine votes next, her day being Monday, Sept. 14. An active canvas is going on there. Both parties are well organized. Enthusiasm is so high that we have seen letters from Democrats promising the State to Seymour and Blair. Last fall the Republican majority was reduced to 11,000. In 1866 it was 27,000. If the Democrats now reduce it below 11,000, they will have a right to crow. If the Republicans raise it to 15,000 or more, the crowing will be on their side. We judge that in Maine the probabilities are divided in their favor.

IOWA, INDIANA, OHIO, and PENNSYLVANIA hold their elections on the same day, Tuesday, Oct. 13, and WEST VIRGINIA on Thursday, Oct. 22. Of these five States, the last-named is of the least importance. The Republican majority in 1860 was about 6,600, and will probably be larger now. Iowa is a sure Republiian State, and no Democrat has any expectation of carrying it. In 1867 the Republican majority was 32,000, and in 1864 it was 33,000. The last election in IOWA was in 1866. The Republican majority was then 24,000. In 1864, Mr. Lincoln's majority was 24,000. The canvass in this State is very energetic. Both parties are working tremendously, and both have their best men in the field. Mr. HINDRICKS is running for Governor on the Democratic ticket, against Gov. BAXTER on the Republiian. The probabilities are decidedly in favor of the Republicans. If the Democrats should carry Indiana in October, they might well exult and increase their confidence.

In OHIO the struggle is already at high pressure. In 1867, the Republican majority was cut down to 6,000; in 1866, it was 29,500; and in 1864, 56,500. The Republicans will probably do much better now than they did last year. But if, on the other hand, they should lose the State in October, they cannot hope to regain it in November. The first election substantially decides the second also.

From time immemorial, PENNSYLVANIA has been a doubtful State, and when a Presidential election is pending, both parties devote their energies, their skill, and their untiring toil to winning in October. So it is now; but the man does not live who can foretell the result. It will be very close, any way, and the uncertainty will probably remain till the day after election. Meanwhile, we advise Democrats and Republicans to re-double their efforts in Pennsylvania. As the struggle now stands, it is not too much to say that the party which now carries that State will immensely increase its chances of carrying the whole Union.

The Great Secretary.

Yes—Barlowge is right. Seward is the great Secretary. He is more. He is a great man.

Great as an aspirant for office, when he first rode into the Governorship of New York upon the hobby of Anti-Masonry, a stalking horse sired by Morgan.

Great as a Governor of the Empire State, when he bearded the Mother of Presidents, and refused to deliver up a slave liberator at the haughty command of the Governor of Virginia.

Great as a politician, after he had dismounted the worn-out Resonance of anti-Masonry, and, refusing to enter the Known Nothing crusade against foreign-born citizens, raised anew the flag of universal freedom throughout the land, and marched with it floating over his head into the United States Senate, and there kept it flying in the face of the slaveocracy until Lincoln was first elected.

Great as a Senator of the United States, when he proclaimed himself an Abolitionist in that body of slave-owners, and had to endure the contumely of his Whig friends and the hostility of his slave-mongering Democratic colleagues; but, heedless of contumy and insult, he dashed the whole nation into a paroxysm of indignation by his philippic agaue the crime of ownership in the flesh of humanity.

Great all the while as a lawgiver, directing the energies of the nation against slavery and all its cognate wrongs, until he ar-

rayed nearly the whole Senate against him as the accomplice of John Brown, and was refused recognition on the floor of that body, when he returned from Europe, by every Democratic Senator except the many Douglass, who fearlessly gave him his hand.

Great as an orator in the Senate, when he traced the fugitive slave clause in the Constitution, in his great speech of 1850 on the admission of California, to the treaty of peace between the Byzantine Emperor and Oliver, the Regent of Russia, in the year 962; and, proclaiming the supremacy of the Higher Law, drew down upon himself the fury and anger of the slaveholding Senators, with Virginia Masons at their head.

Great as an adviser of President Taylor, into whose confidence he had been admitted a few months before the political assassination of the President by Toombs, Stephens, and other champions of slavery, when they found that Old Zack must be obeyed until it has been regularly set aside by the courts. The people will be driven away from a party that maintains no other doctrine, even if they have been inclined to go with it. Politicians who thus incite a new civil war are very foolish.

A correspondent thinks we are too hard upon Gen. Gen. F. W. Forrest, in calling him the master of Fort Pillow, who waited till his enemy had surrendered, and then slew his prisoners in cold blood.

We trust that this charge is too hard, and that it can be proved untrue. We shall be very glad to see the evidence that will relieve Gen. Forrest from the stigma of a traitor.

Gen. Grant, the President, who had

nothing like discussing every subject. Let the work go on, even though clouds of gas are thrown off in the process.

By the law of the land the electoral votes of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas are not to be counted in the Presidential election. It is threatened, however, in several Democratic journals, that if the votes of those States are not counted, a new civil war shall be act on foot. This threat is exceedingly injurious. It can only tend to injure the Democratic party. It will not do to proclaim a new rebellion. Whatever the law is, it must be obeyed until it has been regularly set aside by the courts. The people will be driven away from a party that maintains no other doctrine, even if they have been inclined to go with it. Politicians who thus incite a new civil war are very foolish.

Great as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860, when he was defeated by the machinations of the Blair family, as in 1860 he had failed of the nomination through the irresolution of Thurlow Weed. Great in giving his support to Abraham Lincoln, who had been nominated over his head, rushing into the canvass with the slogan of the irrepressible conflict, securing at once the election of Old Abe and the recognition of his own radical principles.

Great as the stump orator of that contest, impressing his genius like a seal upon the burning wax of the public feeling against slavery and leaving there the everlasting decree against the continuance of the crime in America, and swaying whole communities with the power of his eloquence, like the storm wind sweeping over the forest, in favor of liberty and Lincoln.

Great even in his seeming apostasy in January, after the secession of the South, of the United States to yield to the insatiate demands of the South for an amendment to the Constitution making it a slave instrument, and actually procured the passage of the Corwin amendment, forbidding the abolition of slavery in any State, except by consent of all the States of the Union; great, because he knew the Southern leaders would spurn the olive branch thus held out to them, and were bent on rebellion and war.

Great as a diplomat in his pretending to treat with the emissaries of the rebellion in Washington after he became Secretary of State in Mr. Lincoln's Administration, so as to gain time for the Government, which President Buchanan had disorganized; and great in forcing the Soth to strike the first blow, to fire the first gun, and shoot the first blood, because it was the only way to wake up the Northern people to a sense of their duty to the Government—a result which he had with joy at the time.

Great as the Prime Minister of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, all through the war, in shaping the foreign policy and influencing the domestic policy of the Government; great in not precipitating the Administration upon the breakers and rocks of an almost evenly divided public sentiment in relation to the war and its purposes, and in this way opposing him to the Republican party he had with joy at the time.

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